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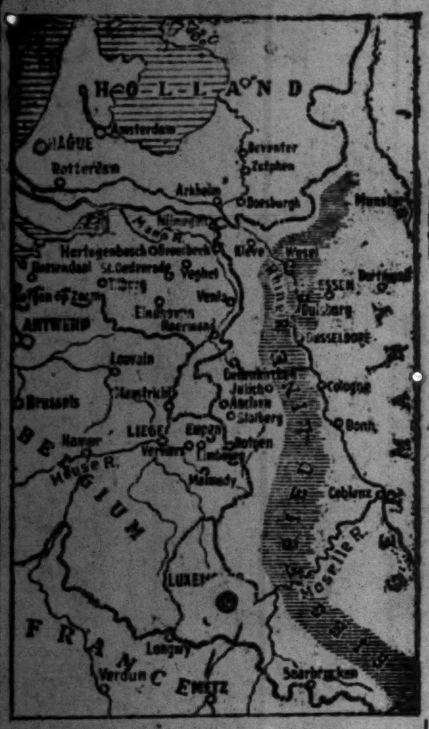
EISENHOWER OPENS STRONG OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

3 Small Bridgeheads Across Roer River Established in First Assault



Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Transocean revealed today that General Dwight Eisenhower started his long-expected offensive on the Roer front early this morning after a fierce barrage preparation. The American 9th Army, supported by formations of the Americans 1st Army, is bearing the brunt of the offensive which the report declared is the fifth battle of Aachen and the most stupendous of the five.

The drive was sprung on a broad front and tactical focal points have become apparent on both sides of Linnich and Dueren. The German military spokesman declared that the new large-scale offensive was launched between Roermond and Aachen and in the first assault formed three small bridgeheads across the Roer of few kilometers depth. They are located at the villages of Birkendorf, Gevenich and Selgersdorf. He said the Birkendorf bridgehead, suburb of Duern, was the largest and that Lieutenant-General William Simpson's 9th army troops swung to the south and moved to the edge of Dueren.

German counterattacks sealed off the bridgeheads between Linnich and fighting is now in progress for other smaller bridgeheads established across the Roer. German artillery units are keeping up uninterrupted drumfire against American troops being brought up.

Reinforcements Brought Up

Reports said that the Americans are bringing up reinforcements especially in the Linnich area where the battle is said to be fiercest. Violent air fights between the Luftwaffe fighters and American fighter-bombers are being waged overhead as German bombers attack the American reserves coming up.

It is stated that the offensive came as no surprise and is located exactly at the points expected. A breakthrough to the Rhine plain between Cologne and Duesseldorf is believed to be the enemy's immediate operative aim and ultimately to roll up the German Meuse position and taking possession of the entire area west of the Rhine from Emmerich to Cologne.

Above the Roer front, attacks by the 1st Canadian army between the lower Rhine and Meuse slowed down considerably during the past 24 hours and enemy forces there are reported to be carrying out new regroupings while below the Roer front the American operations on the Eifel front and in the triangle of the Moselle and Saar merged into one big front of 90 kilometers. The fighting there is reported to be growing hourly.

The battle in the northern sector which has been going on for the past three weeks with almost unprecedented vigor has cost Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery frightful losses both in men and material. Montgomery has been forced to reshuffle his forces again, but as soon as these movements are completed, the battle is expected to flare up again.

The British have not yet gone beyond the ruins of Goch where fighting is still going on while the Germans exploiting the inaction of the enemy forces carried out repeated counterattacks along the road from Goch to Calcar. During the past 48 hours, 33 British Sherman tanks and several flame-thrower tanks were destroyed.

On the German-Luxembourg border area, fighting is continuing with utmost bitterness. Lieutenant-General George Patton's 3rd U.S. Army is thrusting in two directions—from the south beyond Echternach and from the north toward the Prum region—to squeeze the German lines. The Prum River is expected to be the next line of resistance for the Germans.

Fighting Intensified

Further to the south, fighting has been considerably intensified in the Moselle and Saar river triangle as well as in front of Saarbruecken. In the former sector the German Orscholz position has withstood attacks by at least five different American divisions for months and has thus served its purpose. Future fighting there is expected to take place in front of the real German system of pill-boxes and field fortifications.

In the Saarbruecken sector, the American 7th army worked its way [illegible] the German pill-box lines which in part stands directly in the Saarbruecken city area. In Forbach street-fighting is still in progress while American attempts to take the Spichern hill range by storm failed again.

Yanks Start Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—The entrance of the U.S. 9th Army into the general offensive against the Reich denotes a climax unparalleled so far in the history of this war, writes Martin Hallensleben, DNB military correspondent, adding that it will take all forces and all means of the German command to cope with the situation.

The beginning of the great American offensive along the Roer between Roermond and Aachen, Mr. Hallensleben points out, leads to a new decisive chapter in this war. He said that the American announcement of a large scale attack is important because it aims not only to bringing into full action the whole development on the western theater of the war, but also it is to attack the German opponent, who is at present involved in heavy fighting in the east. He added that the Americans also plan to attack from the rear to extinguish the Germans this time for good and all so as to finish the war as desired by the Allied Supreme Command. In this strategy, he declared that the Allied Supreme Command is thinking and planning along the same line and tactics as the Soviet command, namely to break through, split-up and annihilate the German forces.

REICH COUNTERATTACKS GAIN GROUND ON E. FRONT

Soviet Attempts to Break Through Neisse Front Repulsed With Heavy Losses

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—The main weight of the Soviet offensive is still being borne by Marshal Ivan Konev's armies southeast of Berlin while the central front held by Marshal Gregory Zhukov's armies remains ominously quiet.

German counterattacks east of Lauban gained ground while strongest Soviet pressure to force a break through the German Neisse front was repelled with heavy Soviet casualties. All along the Neisse between Guben and Gorlitz the Soviets carried out numerous thrusts and at several places landed weak forces on the western bank of the river. These troops were intercepted and were either wiped out or forced to withdraw to the eastern bank.

The battle for the fortress of Breslau, meanwhile, continued with unabated ferocity in the southern part of the city where Soviet troops made some minor penetrations. In the northern and western parts of the fortress, German shock troops pushed the frontline forward.

East of Zobten, below Breslau, and on both sides of Goldberg strong Soviet tank forces punched out few penetrations and pressed the German lines back to the northern foothills of the Katzbach mountains.

To the north, the Soviets continued fierce attacks between Konitz and the Vistula, but despite their penetrations, the German forces maintained their front in grim fighting. Near Konitz and Tucheler Heath most of the Soviet attacks broke down in the face of stiff German fire. Fiercest fighting is reported in progress in the southern part of Graudenz.

Equally bitter fighting was waged in the main Posen fortress.

SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS HONORED BY TERAUCHI

34 Men of 2nd Shichisho Mitate Unit Rammed Task Forces Off Palembang

To the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor has been brought the citation granted by Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area, to the Second Shichisho Mitate Special Attack Air Unit which made ramming attacks on the British task forces that assaulted Palembang in Sumatra Island on January 29 this year, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"A citation had been previously granted to the Second Shichisho Mitate Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps which launched death-defying ramming attacks on the enemy task forces that assaulted Palembang and its vicinity on January 29, 1945, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Second Shichisho Mitate Air Unit
of the Special Attack Corps
Major Hitoyuki Kato
Captain Hikoichi Ohashi
Lieutenant Kagetsu Fukunaga
Special Sergeant Major Toyoo Sasaki
Special Sergeant Major Isamu Kito
Sergeant Major Nishio Sarutani
Sergeant Major Eisaku Tada
Sergeant Major Katsumi Saeki
Sergeant Major Tatsumi Akiyoshi
Sergeant Major Hideo Ishimoto
Sergeant Major Sakuji Tanikawa
Sergeant Major Ichiro Yanagisawa
Sergeant Major Ryuji Aoye
Sergeant Sadao Ohira
Sergeant Kiyoshi Okabe
Sergeant Shigendo Nakamura
Sergeant Junji Fukuda
Sergeant Norihide Fujino
Sergeant Kazuma Sasaba
Sergeant Kimikazu Muranaka
Sergeant Kaoru Tanimoto
Sergeant Shuichi Akishiro
Sergeant Shiro Takami
Sergeant Eiko Matsuhira
Sergeant Hiroshi Iwami
Corporal Tetsuo Oishi
Corporal Tsunejiro Nishihara
Corporal Jinichi Takahashi
Corporal Makoto Takiguchi
Corporal Kiyooki Kanamaru
Corporal Hiroshi Ishimoto
Corporal Yoshiun Tawara
Corporal Masanao Nakamura
Corporal Shinichiro Miura

"Upon receiving the order to attack the enemy task forces that attacked Palembang and its vicinity on January 29, 1945, the above gallantly sallied forth gripped with the iron determination to smash the enemy at the sacrifice of their lives.

"Despite inclement weather and the presence of enemy planes, they caught up with the task forces shortly after 2:25 p.m. and in defiance of severe enemy gunfire all the Japanese planes carried out ramming attacks and obtained great war results.

"This is a manifestation of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese Forces. Their actions are really glorious and their military achievements distinguished. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

February 12, 1945,

Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces in
the Southern Area."

It was on the afternoon of January 29 that the British task forces started to attack Palembang in Sumatra Island. The Japanese Forces stationed there blasted a total of 90 enemy carrier-borne planes.

According to an enemy report, the British task forces had four aircraft carriers and one battleship as their mainstay, namely, the Illustrious, Indomitable, Indefatigable, Victorious, and the King George.

Thirty-four Army officers, all members of the Second Shichisho Mitate Special Attack Air Unit, promptly went into action to smash the enemy task forces shortly after 2 p.m. and all of them dashed against their objectives. The Japanese Shitei planes which were escorting the Special Air Unit also rammed themselves against the enemy warcraft. Under such circumstances, the results of the ramming attacks made by the members of the Special Air Unit could not be ascertained, but it is believed certain that brilliant results were achieved judging from the fact that numerous enemy carrier-borne planes were reported to have made forced landings in the vicinity of the battle area.

Shaw Hits Yalta Communique

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—George Bernard Shaw, famous Irish playwright, calls the Crimea communique the "most impudently incredible fairy tale that has ever amused the pack of children we are", according to a London report.

Sumner Welles Hits U.S. Power Politics In Postwar World

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 23.—Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, in a speech today at the annual banquet of the Pan-American meeting at Miami Beach, Florida, said that he is opposed against United States power politics in the postwar world especially in relation to South American countries, according to a dispatch from that city. Welles warned that American diplomats must not put themselves into positions saying: "We great Powers are determined and have decided on an international organization. Now it is up to you to follow it."

WILHELMSTRASSE RAPS TRIALS OF BULGARIANS

Communist Action Is Hit; Churchill's Tactics Criticized By Spokesman

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 23.—After the so-called Bulgarian Peoples' Court sentenced to death 105 former ministers, royal advisers and delegates, similar trials are now going on or are being prepared, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse declared today.

Altogether almost 400 persons have so far been sentenced to death and executed. Former officers, officials, national-minded men and persons, possessing name and rank and not in sympathy with the Communists are being tried and in most cases sentenced to death and executed. The crimes of which the defendants are being accused can be found in no law book either in Bulgaria or anywhere in the world. This proves that the Communist Party in Bulgaria at Moscow's order is striving for one thing only, namely to exterminate as quickly as possible Bulgaria's entire political intelligentia in as far as these circles do not sympathize with the Communistic creed, the spokesman said.

The spokesman further emphasized that Churchill is bound to be looking forward with a certain amount of anxiety to the discussion in the House of Commons on the Crimea Conference. British press statements and other information received from Britain, indicate that Churchill's attitude at Yalta and the complete abandonment of Poland by him has met with very fierce criticism, especially in Conservative quarters. These quarters have even declared that never before had Britain's position been so weak as at Yalta. Churchill has now attempted to forestall this development in the Commons by announcing that during the debate on the Crimea Conference in the House of Commons he would regard any vote on the conference as either a vote of confidence or a vote of censure. Thus, the spokesman emphasized, Churchill has deprived the House beforehand of the possibility of giving full vent to their criticism.

Regarding the pending negotiations between Germany and Argentina on the problem of exchange of diplomats, the spokesman stated upon enquiry that this problem is under discussion at present and that this exchange is going to be effected in completely normal fashion. Nothing has as yet been disclosed as to a complaint or protest on the part of Argentina. Concerning the rumors that Argentina intended to declare war on Germany, Berlin circles declare that such a rumour has been refuted even by Argentine circles.

3 ENEMY VESSELS DAMAGED

Reich Torpedo Boats Gain Added Results Off Great Yarmouth

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Two more enemy vessels totaling 4,000 tons and including a tanker were torpedoed and heavily damaged in addition to yesterday's announcement of 11 ships blasted during the German motor torpedo-boat attacks against an enemy convoy off Great Yarmouth, it was revealed today.

The enemy convoy which left Great Yarmouth consisted of from 15 to 20 vessels escorted by six destroyers, several patrol boats and gun-boats. Due to poor visibility, the German naval units launched their attacks from close range. None of the German boats were lost despite repeated attacks by British fighter-bomber planes.

JAPANESE HOLDING ENEMY IN CHECK ON YIOJIMA ISLE

Invaders Hit Hard in Fierce Nippon Counteraction and Shock Attacks

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The outstanding event of the war situation last week was the commencement of bitter fighting on Yiojima Island when the American troops strongly protected by 30-odd warships including aircraft carriers and battleships began to land on the southern coast of the island under cover of severe bombing and bombardment operations.

At the outset of the Yiojima operations the U.S. 4th and 5th Marine Divisions landed on the island, according to announcements made by Nimitz' Headquarters, but due to big personnel losses the 3rd Marine Division was later reinforced. The enemy report also revealed that 40,000 to 45,000 marines are in action on the island.

The American forces are reported to be in control of the line extending from the south landing point to the north side of the west landing point through Chidori Village, Chinetsugahara as well as the south corner of the central airfield. However, the enemy's advance is being checked by the Japanese who are making severe counterattacks despite the fact that the enemy is continuing his fierce bombing and shelling from the air and sea. An enemy report said that about 30,000 rounds of shells are being concentrated on the Japanese positions daily.

At the foot of Mount Suribachi, the focal point of the Yiojima battle, the Japanese firmly holding their positions are continuing to smash the enemy offensive drive.

Within less than one week since the Americans started their landing operations on Yiojima, 5,372 officers and men have been killed or wounded, according to an enemy report. The American casualties, however, are believed to be two or three times the number admitted by the enemy. In the same period, the Japanese Forces blew up 150 tanks and numerous trucks and other vehicles.

At sea, more than 20 American warships including aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and transports have been sunk or damaged by the Japanese air and land forces.

The Japanese Garrison Forces on the island again witnessed 23 pillars of flames off the shore between 7 p.m. on February 22 and 2 a.m. the next day, and this is believed to be the result of the activities of Japanese Air Units.

Japanese Garrison Forces are continuing their shock attacks on various fronts and are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On the night of February 21, Japanese Raiding Units struck the enemy forces at a point north of Chidori Village killing or wounding 400 enemy troops in addition to blasting four tanks.

Meanwhile, Captain Hayauchi stationed on a hill position east of Chidori Village in an engagement with enemy tanks personally operated a gun and put several tanks out of action. The Captain then dashed into the midst of the enemy troops and met gallant death in a hand-to-hand battle after dealing heavy blows to his opponents.

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—An Associated Press dispatch today admitted that American casualties on Yiojima were rapidly increasing and that officers on the foremost front anticipated a long, bitter fighting.

The dispatch quoted a recent war communique issued by Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters to the effect that American casualties sustained "in operations" totalled 4,553 as at 5:40 p.m. on February 21 (Yiojima time). Judging from the fact that the communique made special reference to "casualties in operations," it is not hard to imagine that actual personnel losses have reached several times the forgoing number, the dispatch asserted, adding that the American war bulletin confirmed the damage inflicted by Japanese aircraft on the U.S. task force when it said that "the American fleet around Yiojima sustained some losses due to Japanese bombings."

Canada Holding Election

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King announced today that he is preparing to set a date for a general election in Canada, says an Ottawa report. It is believed that it will be held sometime in midsummer but some observers said that it may be conducted before the United Nations World Security Conference holds its meeting in San Francisco on April 25.

Jacques Doriot Dies As U.S. Plane Attacks His Car in S. Germany

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Jacques Doriot, chief of the French Liberation Committee, was killed yesterday afternoon when his car was shelled and machinegunned by an American plane in southern Germany, it was confirmed today. Doriot was proceeding from Konstanz to Sigmaringen where he was to have addressed a French patriotic meeting yesterday evening when his car was attacked by an American plane from low level. He was killed instantaneously. He was 47 years old. Doriot entered the political arena at the early age of 26 in 1924 when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies on a Communist ticket. Later he separated from the Communist Party and founded the French Peoples Party. As leader of the French Peoples Party, Doriot had been mentioned repeatedly as the most likely to succeed Pierre Laval during the Vichy regime. He openly approved collaboration with Germany and had urged a French declaration of war on Britain and the United States. He had protested sharply against France's entry into the war in 1939.

STETTINIUS STRESSES FIVE BASIC OBJECTIVES

Avers in Speech at Mexico City Conference That 'Aggressors' Must Be Crushed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 22.—Directly reflecting the decisions made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin at the Crimea Conference, the American Secretary of State Edward Stettinius emphatically declared in his address before a plenary session of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Mexico City today that the battle must be fought to the end to crush Nazism and Fascism and bring about an organized peace based on the Atlantic Charter, according to a dispatch received here.

In setting forth what the United States delegation to the Mexico City Conference hopes the meeting will accomplish, Stettinius listed five basic points that are also the basic objectives of the "United Nations," namely:

First, the defeat of the aggressors who plunged the whole world into war.

Second, the inflexible resolution to take whatever step may be necessary to insure that neither Japan nor Germany will ever again have the military or industrial capacity to make war.

Free Institutions Stressed

Third, a full contribution toward the making of a world where the rights of every nation to develop free institutions according to its desires, will be made possible. In this connection, Stettinius pointed out the similarities between the declaration on liberated Europe which was drawn up at the Crimea Conference, and the Good Neighbor Policy of the United States, by declaring:

"We recognize that all nations are inter-dependent and that no nation can achieve peace and prosperity alone. We believe that all nations are equal before the law, and the equal rights of all nations, large and small, must be upheld."

Fourth, the necessity of creating as soon as possible an international organization which will insure the peace of the world by force if necessary.

Stating that the proposals submitted at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference recognized that a world security organization has two main tasks—to prevent aggression and to reduce and remove the causes of war through close political, economic and social collaboration among the peace-loving peoples, Stettinius declared:

"All of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals are designed to prevent lawless power politics and to aid the power of the great nations in the interest of the peace and freedom of all nations. The United States intends to make its full contribution toward the building of a world in which the right of every nation to develop free institutions according to its own desire will be upheld. We look upon this purpose as part of the American faith which we have sought to practise in our relations with other peoples."

The foundation of this proposed organization was, of course, laid at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington last September, and the organization itself will be finally set up by the conference of United Nations called to meet in San Francisco on April 25, Stettinius said.

Fifth, to build a peace which will afford assurance that all the peoples in all of the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. This was but a restatement of one of the fundamental principles of the Atlantic Charter which in itself was reaffirmed at the Crimea Conference.

Stressing the fact that the Western Hemisphere has problems of a two-fold scope—the one affecting the Americas, and the other being the relationship of the American nations to the remainder of the world, Stettinius pointed out that the task ahead was not basically a question of devising new programs to meet the demands of peace, but was rather a problem of adjusting co-operative programs that the American nations have already accepted in war and before war to meet the new situations that will arise in peace.

Must Advance Unity

"In other words," continued Stettinius, "this unity has been greatly strengthened by wartime collaboration. It is our task to advance this unity still further both for war and our political, economic and social cooperation in the task of peace."

Revealing the part of the United States in that cooperation, Stettinius pledged as follows:

"I wish to reaffirm to the representatives of all of the governments assembled here that the United States Government regards the Good Neighbor Policy and the further development of inter-American cooperation as indispensable to the building after victory of a peaceful and democratic world order. I wish also to reaffirm the belief of the United States that this democratic order must be built by all nations large and small acting together as sovereign peoples."

Because the world is now so shrunk that war is no longer localized in a particular region of the earth, Stettinius asserted, peace anywhere in the world cannot be guaranteed unless the whole world is at peace, for neither sea nor air barriers can any longer shelter a continent from the rest of the world. "The problem of the coming peace," he said, "is not how to stop wars before they reach us, but to seek out their basic causes. For only by checking wars where they begin can the peace of the world be maintained. The nations of the world today are face to face with historic crisis of opportunity—an opportunity greater than offered to any generation of men who have preceded us. We of this generation for the first time have it within our power to build a world of freedom, and to build it in such a way that a new world of freedom and opportunity for all men can be realized in the near future."

ENEMY FLEET IS UNABLE TO GET INTO MANILA BAY

Japanese Soldiers Resolutely Carry Out Shock Attacks—Naval Units Press Into Foe

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 24.—A canopy of smoke from the enemy gunfire covered the whole island of Corregidor as seen from Manila on February 22 and communications were finally cut off. But it is evident that our Garrison Forces are resolutely defending the island for the enemy fleet, try as it might, cannot enter Manila Bay.

In the midst of the relentless enemy firing on the old walled fort of Manila and the section extending south still in the hands of the Garrison Forces, the communication corps under Second Class Petty Officer Fukuda is setting about the repairing and restoring the various communication line linking the various units.

In spite of the enemy's attempt to encircle with increased numbers and guns those areas defended by our units, the Japanese soldiers are not one whit wavering in their staunch will. On the night of February 21 near Panay the unit commanded by First Lieutenant Ichiji resolutely carried out shock attacks, unequalled in its daring and skill while another naval unit also displaying parallel courage pressed into the enemy near Malacanan Palace.

Due to enemy bombings the University of the Philippines was completely destroyed on February 22 while the Philippine General Hospital fell into enemy hands on the same day and loading the young women hospital staff on two trucks the enemy took them away by sheer force without heeding the protests and cries of their families.

ENEMY HELD BACK FOR THREE WEEKS IN MANILA SECTOR

Part of Our Forces Succeed in Piercing American Positions North of City

By Courtesy of the Press Section

While American invasion troops failed to gain precious time for the reduction of the capital of the Philippines in the face of stubborn Japanese counteroffensives, powerful Japanese Forces sallied forth from the area east of Manila on February 14 and attacked the flank of the main body of the United States forces, namely the 37th Division, First Cavalry Division and a part of the 11th Air-Borne Division.

For more than three weeks, Japanese Army and Navy Forces in Manila, united as one body, took up their positions on the line extending from the McKinley barracks to the southern area of the Pasay sector and succeeded in checking the enemy attacks and started vigorous counterattacks in collaboration with the new offensive drive against the enemy flank.

Pierce American Positions

After smashing the enemy troops, a part of the Japanese Forces moved from the east of Manila and succeeded in piercing American positions and dashed into the coast north of Manila where brilliant war results are being attained.

In view of the fact that any remarkable advance beyond the points west of Olongapo was gained by the two divisions that landed on the Subic Bay area, the Americans struck on to Mariveles in the Bataan Peninsula on February 15 in an effort to assault Manila.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to obtain control of Manila Bay, the U.S. troops aboard 10-odd landing barges landed on Corregidor Island on the following day. A number of paratroops also descended on the island where intense land-air fighting continues to develop.

In the Lingayen Bay area, the situation remains unchanged, except for the fact that a part of the American forces moved northward toward San Jose to strike the Japanese positions. Crack Japanese Troops in this area wiped out every enemy onslaught and by maintaining shock attacks, have already killed or wounded 890 invaders besides destroying six tanks and 17 guns of various kinds.

In a surprise attack on the Lingayen airfield, Japanese Units blasted military establishments at three places on February 20 while other Units blew up two places near San Fabian where a big explosion occurred at one place. No important changes were witnessed on the front in the Clark Field sector where Japanese counterattacks are being heavily maintained.

Looting by Negroes Rampant
By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 2[illegible].—Looting by Negro soldiers is rampant in the Lingayen Bay area, with all available foodstuffs including farm products, pigs, chickens and buffaloes ruthlessly plundered while the native Pangasinan people are suffering from starvation and cruel treatment by the Negroes.

The enemy 43rd Division, in anticipation of Japanese closing-in attacks, dragged the Filipino guerrilla troops to the first firing line and detailed the Negro soldiers to the second line, thus making them bear the brunt of the Japanese spearhead. Furthermore, all the food supplies sent from America have been monopolized by the Americans and the Negroes had to go without food. Given permission to plunder the villages, the Negroes ruthlessly started looting on a large-scale. All the bananas clustering on the trees lining the streets of Lingayen have been plucked and farm products plundered.

Unable to find any more chickens or pigs, the Negroes are said to be killing cats and dogs to eat. Any Filipinos, as soon as they show even a bit of resistance are immediately killed by the Negroes. Thus the Pangasinan people whose standard of culture is high as compared with other tribesmen have been treated with contempt and cruelty by the Negroes whose social standing in America is much lower than other Americans.

Many of the Pangasinan residents have moved to the villages mainly inhabited by the Igorots seeking refuge with the latter. One Pangasinan woman who barely escaped from the cruel hands of the Negroes disclosed the atrocious treatment

(Continued on Page 2 [illegible])

[illegible] JAPANESE FIRE [illegible] HAVOC ON YANKS

[illegible] of American Forces at [illegible] is Described by [illegible] Reports

[illegible] February 23.—Although [illegible] Richmond Turner [illegible] Marine Division as [illegible] in an effort to save [illegible] forces who, having [illegible] counteroffensives of [illegible] defenders at Suribachi- [illegible] at the southern airfield, [illegible] desperate plight, it is re[illegible] that the American forces are [illegible] under most difficult [illegible], according to a report [illegible] the frontline relayed from [illegible].

[illegible] to a communique is[illegible] by Admiral Chester Nimitz' [illegible] today, the American [illegible] seem to have reopened offen[illegible] against the central airfield and [illegible] Japanese position on Suribachi- [illegible] but during the day time [illegible] subjected to the fierce fire [illegible] Japanese artillery pieces and [illegible] guns, and at night are con[illegible] attacked by the Japanese [illegible] Attack Units.

[illegible] Associated Press dispatch [illegible] "Everywhere on the front, [illegible] soldiers do not retreat [illegible] step and are fighting until [illegible] die."

[illegible] David Dempsey, a correspondent, accompanying the American marines, [illegible] on February 22 as follow: "[illegible] days ago the American [illegible] carried out landing operations, [illegible] the fierce fire of the Japa[illegible] defenders, but on February 22 [illegible] American line presented a sight [illegible] beyond description. From [illegible] at the southern end [illegible] island, to a distance some two [illegible] to the north, the ground is [illegible] with a thick layer of broken [illegible]. The ruins of tens of land[illegible] barges prove the high [illegible] the American forces paid [illegible] landing. Big guns, trench mor[illegible] and other Japanese artillery [illegible] spread a smoke-screen over [illegible] line continuously for two [illegible] two nights. Their arms [illegible] the mark. The vol[illegible] ash on the shore is soft, and [illegible] vehicles bogged-down before [illegible] feet. Thus all vehicles [illegible] stopped at the rising ground [illegible] few yards from the water [illegible] easy targets for Japa[illegible].

[illegible] that could be landed in [illegible] were only a few. In fact, [illegible] supplies had to be carried by [illegible]. Big amphibian tanks turned [illegible] like the pancake in the frying [illegible]. The cranes that were landed [illegible] supplies could not stand [illegible] and were soon hit by ene[illegible]. Anti-tank guns were smash[illegible] they could fire. The ar[illegible] corps could not land for [illegible]-four hours.

[illegible] of clothing, gas-masks, [illegible] goods were smashed to [illegible] scattered over an area of [illegible] by Japanese shells. Rifles [illegible] broken into two. Letters car[illegible] American soldiers were sca[illegible] over the sand, as death claimed [illegible] victims among American [illegible]. The bodies of marines left [illegible] shore were soon buried under [illegible] sand brought by the waves of [illegible] sea."

[illegible] John Hoover, attached to the [illegible] Pacific Front Headquarters, [illegible] "The battle of Yiojima is the most [illegible] one the American forces [illegible] encountered in the Pacific. [illegible] the marines landed, they did [illegible] much fire, but soon [illegible] the Japanese Forces open[illegible] fierce attack, smashing [illegible] tanks and killing marines. [illegible] time it seemed as [illegible] the American landing spot [illegible] be lost. This battle is more [illegible] than the Saipan battle. [illegible] the casualties caused in the [illegible] 67 hours after the landing are [illegible] it will be seen that the [illegible] rate per hour is greater [illegible] heretofore seen in the [illegible] Pacific."

[illegible] Issues Communique

[illegible], February 22.—Respecting [illegible] situation in Yiojima, the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] made the following re[illegible] communique No. 271 [illegible], according to a Wash[illegible] report:

[illegible] the night of February 21 [illegible] northern line of the [illegible] marines stopped the fierce [illegible] made several times by [illegible] Forces.

[illegible] that opened an of[illegible] against the north of the cen[illegible] on February 22 are [illegible] the fierce Japanese fire [illegible] trench mortars and au[illegible]. At noon February 22, [illegible] forces made a slow [illegible] advance in heavy rain, [illegible] weakened the [illegible] airfield, but the firing [illegible] has been no change. [illegible] losses in front of [illegible] offensive, [illegible] the attack on [illegible] of Suribachi- [illegible] difficult conditions. [illegible] shelled hea[illegible] positions in the northern section of the island, and despite the rain and bad weather conditions, the American naval air forces are supporting the ground units by bombing, machine-gunning and firing of rocket guns.

"At dusk February 21, Japanese bomber and fighter plane units attacked the American surface ships and caused some damage.

"Up to 5:45 p.m., February 21, the casualties on the American side totalled 4,553.

"The transportation of supplies is very difficult because of the volcanic ash on the shore, but is still kept on."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 23

Our attacks against the remainder of the Soviet bridgehead on the Gran made further headway against tough enemy resistance. On the Silesian front between Zobten and Lauban the enemy is sharply pressing toward the south while east of Zobten and on both sides of Goldberg he succeeded in forcing local penetrations. At Lauban our troops repulsed a strong enemy tank attack. The Soviet attempt to break through our front at the Neisse toward the west failed with heavy casualties to the enemy while the temporarily lost ground west of the Neisse was regained in counterattacks. The enemy continued his attacks in the sector between Konitz and the Vistula at Mewe and in spite of a few penetrations our troops in grim fighting preserved the cohesion of the frontline.

In the battle for the fortifications in the east, our troops are tying down strong enemy formations. The enemy succeeded in penetrating slightly into the southern front of Breslau and heavy fighting is raging in the fortification centers of Posen and the southern part of Graudenz.

In East Prussia north of Mehlsack and in the Zinten area, our divisions continued to foil all enemy breakthrough attempts. Also southeast of Libau and south of Tuckum our Courland formations yesterday smashed concentrated strong Soviet attacks destroying numerous enemy tanks and in powerful counterthrust wrested ground from the enemy which had been temporarily lost.

In the west, Dutch volunteers of the Waffen SS in a surprise thrust in central Holland wiped out one enemy strong point and captured numerous prisoners of the British 49th Infantry Division. In the combat area of Goch, our counterattacks again pinned down the enemy forces which were attacking all day long.

After heaviest artillery fire, the American 9th and parts of the American 1st Armies this morning on a broad front opened the expected large scale attack on the Roer. On the flanks of our front bulge projecting toward the Our, fierce fighting for localities and pillboxes continues all day long southwest of Pruem and east of Vianden. In some sectors the Americans, attacking on a wide front, succeeded in squeezing back our troops. In several strong points our groups are offering bitter resistance to the enemy rushing on from all sides. The street fighting in Forbach continues. On the Spinchern Heights and east in the forefield of the West Wall fighting is in progress for single groups of pillboxes.

On the night of February 21, our motor torpedo-boats attacked a strongly escorted enemy convoy off the British coast and sank seven ships totaling 21,500 tons. In additon, four steamers with a tonnage of 11,000 tons were torpedoed so that their sinking can be assumed. In addition two freighters aggregating 4,000 tons were damaged during heavy artillery clashes. Our boats returned to their bases without suffering any losses.

In central Italy, American forces which again attacked our mountain positions northwest of Poretta throughout the day were restricted to small penetrations only.

In fierce air combats over the western Reich territory, 18 Anglo-American low flying aircraft were shot down. Enemy terror raiders during daylight yesterday bombed numerous places in western and northwestern Germany as well as in southern Bavaria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg. British bombers last night attacked the Reich capital. In these attacks our air defences brought down 38 Anglo-American planes.

WAGE ISSUE REVIVED IN U.S.

[illegible]ired by WLB Decision, AFL, CIO Set to Approach Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 23.—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are up in arms over the decision reached by public members of the War Labor Board who have announced that they do not recommend a change in the Little Steel Formula, and the two labor organizations plan to take the whole question of wages directly to President Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch.

The public members of the WLB acknowledge that the cost of living increased considerably between January 1941 and October 1944, but they maintain that hourly earnings have been boosted higher at the same time and so they believe that the Little Steel Formula should not be changed.

While the industrial representatives of the WLB support the public members' views, CIO and AFL members have been quick to criticize the decision. At present they are out to crack the Little Steel Formula in an attempt to raise the wage levels in certain industries.

F.D.R. to Speak on Big 3 Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 23.—President Roosevelt is expected to prepare a report on the Crimea Conference which he will probably read at a joint session of Congress or he may broadcast directly to the nation, according to a Washington report.

TURKEY DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN AND GERMANY

Forced by British Pressure; Move Made to Gain Seat at San Francisco Parley

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan today, but it is clear that this was done under pressure by the British Government, according to an Ankara report. This was revealed by the disclosure made by Turkish Foreign Minister Hassan Bey Saka that a declaration of war was the price of a seat at the San Francisco United Nations World Security Conference to be held on April 25.

Foreign Minister Saka told the Turkish Grand National Assembly that British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Maurice D. Peterson on February 20 has handed the Foreign Ministry a memorandum in which Turkey was invited to the San Francisco conference if the declaration of war was adopted.

The Foreign Minister said the British memorandum stated that in accordance with the decision taken by the three great Allied leaders, those nations will be qualified as associated nations by the side of the United Nations which will have declared war on the Axis Powers before March 1, 1945.

The "Big Three" at their Yalta meeting held out the same price for a seat at the San Francisco meeting to Egypt, Iceland, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, the Ankara broadcast said

Cairo dispatches said that Egypt, along with several other middle western countries, might declare war

All the South American countries named have entered their declaration of belligerency recently and Washington authorities stated that this had nothing to do with the American Government as these countries acted on their own free will.

Saka Outlines Details

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 23.—Ankara announced today that the Turkish Grand National Assembly had voted to declare war on Germany and Japan under pressure of the decision of the Crimea Conference to qualify as "associated nations" all countries which take up arms against the Axis before March 1, 1945.

The disclosure that declaration of war was the price of a seat at the San Francisco Conference in April was made by Hassan Bey Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister, before the Assembly which reconvened today.

He told the Assembly that British Ambassador Sir Maurice D. Peterson on February 20 had handed the Ministry a memorandum in which Turkey could be invited to the San Francisco Conference if the declaration of war was adopted.

The Foreign Minister made the following statement concerning the events which led to the Assembly's adoption of the decision to declare war on Germany and Japan:

Confer With Peterson

"On February 20, Great Britain's Ambassador to Turkey Sir Maurice D. Peterson visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the name of his Government handed to me the memorandum in which it was stated that in accordance with the decision of the Crimea Conference taken by the three anti-Axis leaders, those nations will be qualified as associated nations by the side of the United Nations who will have declared war on the Axis Powers before March 1, 1945. These nations will be invited to take part in the United Nations World Security Conference to be convoked at San Francisco on April 25.

"In this connection the British Ambassador said, 'Great Britain in accord with the United States have notified the Governments of both Egypt and Iceland respectively.'

"The National Assembly's objective has always been the maintenance of sincere and friendly relations among all the nations so that they may live in full security and independence. In line with this policy of the Assembly, the Government of the Turkish Republic has embraced this principle as the foundation of its foreign policy.

"The Government of the Turkish Republic has continued to abide by the requirements of these alliances and stick to the path she has taken since the beginning of the World War. Thus by the two resolutions of August 2, 1945 and of January 3, 1945 respectively, the Turkish Government severed relations first with Germany and then with Japan.

"The British Government's suggestion made in the framework of the decision adopted by the Allies at the Crimea Conference now provides for our country the occasion and possibility of contributing yet another decisive effort in favor of the Allied cause.

"Our Government having thoroughly examined the aforementioned suggestion has reached the conclusion that its acceptance would be completely in keeping with our alliance and would serve the interests of the policy which we have followed.

"Therefore our Government has informed the British Ambassador that the question of declaring war on Germany and Japan and the other question of Turkish adherence to the United Nations' declaration would be submitted to the Assembly's approval."

Enemy Held Back For Three Weeks In Manila Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

of her fellow-countrymen. Shivering from fear and hunger, she said, "Many of the Pangasinan people have died from starvation and hungry children are seen in the streets and in the fields eagerly looking for food. As the only means of obtaining food, some have joined the guerrilla corps, but many of them have died, bearing the brunt of the Japanese attacks. Those remaining are enduring the worst kind of treatment in the hands of the Negroes."

Japanese Display Courage

By I. INAGAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 23.—In all the actions and at all times, the pick of our units in Manila show peerless courage, so distinctive of the Imperial Forces. On February 11, ordered to blow up the bridge near Makati, Second Class Petty Officer Hashiguchi and First Class Mechanic Iga flew from their base under cover of night and penetrating into the enemy, successfully carried out bombing attacks and completely destroyed the bridge.

Further, the units commanded by Lieutenant Yukio Nishimura and Lieutenant Hiroshi Mizutani bravely defended their position in the face of enemy encirclement which continued for over ten days and for which valorous action they were specially commanded by a certain commander-in-chief, who spurred them on to repulse the enemy with the spirit of indomitability.

This spirit of indomitability characterizes the whole fighting now raging in Manila and in stark comparison to the brave action of the Japanese forces inspired by such a spirit is the despicable, miserable actions of the enemy, as witnessed by the people of Manila. Right and wrong has now been clearly defined to them when the enemy dragged away by force the young women who had taken refuge in a certain hospital on February 21.

Tedder Given Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, British Deputy Commander of the Air Force in Europe, has been appointed liaison officer between the Eastern and Western Fronts, Reuter's military correspondent reported today. He said that this appointment was made in connection with the resolution adopted at the Crimea Conference to the effect that the Allied war efforts be coordinated. A British broadcast said today that Tedder has also conferred with Premier Josef Stalin on the aerial offensive now in progress and said that the anti-Axis bombings will be coordinated with the ground action on the Eastern and Western Fronts.

U.S. Move Against Stalin Seen

Domei

MADRID, February 23.—The most important feature of the Pan-American Foreign Secretaries' Conference now being held in Mexico City is the attempt of the United States to form a bloc of states strong enough to out-vote the 16 delegates whom Premier Josef Stalin is scheduled to send to the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25, says Lucientes, the New York correspondent of the Spanish paper Arriba. The correspondent believed that the conference in Mexico City can be regarded as a preparatory parley for the confab slated to be held in San Francisco.

Destroying Enemy's Picture

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—During the press conference in the Wilhelmstrasse today the original German text of the order given to all embassies to destroy the picture showing Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt signing the Atlantic Charter pact, was made available to the correspondents. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman called this fact an interesting contribution to the history of the Atlantic Charter.

Uruguay Declares War

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The Uruguayan Government is reported to have declared war on Japan and Germany on February 21, according to a Montevideo dispatch. The central South American countries have recently declared war against these two countries successively for during the last two weeks, Paraguay, Ecuador, Chile and Venezuela have entered a state of war with Japan and Germany. Uruguay makes the fifth on the list.

E. ASIA CHARTER IS BASIS OF FREEDOM AND VICTORY

Faithful Execution of Joint Declaration Means Liberation, Says Burmese Minister

Domei

RANGOON, February 23.—The expulsion of the Anglo-American enemies from Asiatic footholds and the extirpation of all vestiges of their influences from East Asia depend on how the member nations of the Joint Declaration of East Asia execute the five principles embodied in the great charter, declared U Ba Gyan, newly appointed Burmese Education Minister and President of the East Asia Youth League in an article entitled "Greater East Asia Liberated."

The Burmese Education Minister added that the principles are speedily being translated into action in all the countries of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Burma has already completely wiped out all traces of Anglo-American influence and effected the unification of the various races in the country to wage the war to victory. The following is the text of the Minister's article.

"This is not the time for words but for action; and so my article will be brief. Domination of East Asia by Anglo-American influences was effected in the case of British imperialism by force of arms. Meanwhile the people were made to submit to this domination by educational and cultural influences. This form of imperialism prevailed in India, Burma and Malay whose people had to endure all the evils of having to live in subject countries. But even in an independent country as Thailand, the insidious influence of British imperialism prevailed.

American Influence Insidious

"In the case of American influences, here again, the beginning of domination was effected through force of arms; but their form of imperialism was more subtle and was mainly cultural and economic. This cultural and economic domination was made effective through education, missionary activity, Hollywood films and attractive goods at competitive prices. Thus the imperialism of the United States was more indirect and subtle than British imperialism; but economic and cultural enslavement is no better than political enslavement.

"The Americans' cunning system produced less friction between the governing people and the people governed. America was willing to give political freedom if she could keep profits of commerce. And that was why she was the greatest advocate of the 'open door policy' in China which is the paradise of foreign commercial empires. This policy was also followed with only some variation in the case of the Philippines and South Africa. Long before the expulsion of the British and Americans from these places, the people of the East Asiatic countries had already wakened up and come to realize the true nature and significance of these two types of imperialism and they were no longer blind or duped slaves.

"Hence there were frequent struggles, rebellions and economic strife. In China, India, Burma and the Philippines there rose leaders who were courageous enough to pit their brains and strength against the deep cunning and might of the British Empire and the United States of America. For a long time these movements for emancipation among the people of East Asia were not quite effective because of the ruthless and tyrannical armed operations of America and Britian. It was also because the East Asiatic nations were not able to unite owing to the enemy's policy of 'divide and rule'. But while these struggles were going on, Japan rose to power and prestige and her phenomenal rise gave hope to the subject and down-trodden peoples of East Asia. This hope changed to self-confidence and joy when she achieved her celebrated victory over Russia.

Hopes Laid in Japan

"The story of how Japan expelled the Anglo-American enemy from the whole region of East Asia and thereby liberated all the subject nations and nations under their influence need not be repeated here as it is already well known.

"Now that the Anglo-American enemy is desperately trying to recapture their lost hunting grounds and preserves, all East Asia should give careful thought to means of keeping them out from East Asia. This war, unlike previous wars, is not merely waged by armies, navies and air forces, but by the whole people with all the ingenuity, skill and latest resources of science and psychology. Nor will war be won merely by the force of arms and material might.

"The present war has shown quite clearly that spirit is more important than matter. Germany is an inspiring example of the strength of national unity to withstand the greatest strain of enemy pressure. What is Germany's secret of her wonderful powers of resistance? Firstly, it is faith of the German people in the righteousness of their cause; secondly it lies in the solidity of their national structure.

"The strength of individuals is multiplied manifold through belonging to groups. Similarly no nation can stand alone in insulated isolation in this greatest of all wars, but must increase her strength and chance of safety by belonging to some large group. We in East Asia are fortunate by belonging to the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is founded on universal ethical principles and not on the result of aggression or dominance of one nation over other weaker nations.

Charter Must Be Faithfully Kept

"The principles of the Joint Declaration are not equivocal and in spite of the fact that total war is still being fought in all its intensity, these principles are steadily being put into practice in all parts of the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, both by the leader nation Japan and by member nations of the sphere with increasing results in mutual understanding, trust and active cooperation.

"The five principles of the Joint Declaration constitute the general outline of a new order in East Asia. If all the member nations of this great charter are faithful and in real earnest to carry out these principles in actual practise, not only will the Anglo-American enemies be ousted from the few precarious footholds they have won temporarily at such bloody cost but all traces of their influences will be liquidated in all the countries of East Asia.

"We in Burma have gone a long way in the unification of the various races of the country. Mahabama organization grows in strength daily and continues to prove its worth whenever it is tested by any war incident or situation. As Prime Minister Ba Maw said in his speech before the assembly on November 5, 1943, 'Strong Burma is Burma's best contribution to East Asia.' All traces of Anglo-American influences have also been effectively liquidated through the rising tide of militant Burmese nationalism slogan of 'freedom or death.' We Burmans love freedom above everything else.

"To sum up—on the home front we should be united to wage this war to ultimate victory while on the East Asiatic front there should be amity, cooperation, mutual trust and understanding between Japan and Burma and among all the other member nations of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere in the true spirit of the grand principles of the historic Joint Declaration which may truly be called the Charter of East Asiatic Liberation."

HURLEY TO MAKE REPORT

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking, left Chungking for Washington on February 19 to submit reports to President Roosevelt on the political situation in Chungking. It is understood that the Yenan question which recently entered a deadlock constitutes the main point of Hurley's report.

In this connection, the American magazines, Time and Newsweek are reported to have said that Hurley's efforts to reconcile Chungking with Yenan have proved futile and as the result one of his missions has failed. Time said that the main political difficulty lay in Chungking's demand that Yenan surrender its control over the armed forces which it regards as its foundation of power and existence.

Meanwhile, support for Yenan's cause was evinced by the Nation, a weekly magazine of Leftist tendency, which asserted that it was not unnatural that Yenan should have demanded the establishment of a true coalition government before its military forces are placed under Chungking's control.

Blood Transfusion Regulation

New regulations regarding blood transfusions will be put into effect from April 1 by the Welfare Ministry in view of the increasing demand for this phase of medical treatment under enemy air raids. The new ruling aims to prevent infection from disease germs due to impurity of the blood of the donor. It also deals with matter of blood preservation, from the standpoint of life saving in air raids. Provisions are made also for health examination of professional blood donors, the amount of blood drawn at one time, the intervals and other matters.

B-29's Over Japan

One B-29 penetrated into Shikoku at 7:30 p.m. on February 23 and reconnoitering over Hyogo and Osaka areas fled in the direction of Shionomisaki. Again at about 3 a.m. on February 24, another B-29 entered the Shizuoka and Yamanashi areas from the direction of Suruga Bay and then took flight in the direction of Sagami Bay. Neither of the planes dropped any bombs or incendiaries.

Hierl Celebrates Birthday

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Reich Labor Chief, Constantin Hierl, celebrated his 70th birthday today. The idea and organization of the Reich labor service is insolubly connected with his name.

DOMINANCE IN NEAR EAST IS GUARDED BY BRITAIN

Americans Uneasy About Lend-Lease, Currency Transactions, Says Landis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—British fear of any change which would upset the pervading British dominance in North Africa and the Near East is being viewed with suspicion by the Americans, who feel uneasy about the British handling of lend-lease, as well as about the prospects for American trade, in those areas. On February 7, the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Boston reported that in an interview with the Boston Globe, James Landis, Dean of Harvard University, who with the rank of minister was in charge of the American Economic Mission to North Africa and the Near East, declared:

"British fear of change is because of their worry over their security in that part of the world. They are afraid of upsetting things. But we would be making a mistake if we lack sympathy for the stirrings of Liberia and throughout there in trying to lift the living standard that we do not believe is low.

"American suspicion of the British in the Middle East comes from the general pervading dominance of the British in that whole area. There is very little true self government there. I had to be very outspoken with the British at first. I said that they must pay us for the lend-lease materials they sold to the native populations and the governments for political or any other reasons.

"They wondered about me for a few months. But then, they discovered that I was working in the interest of a true British-American understanding. They saw this point. So they coughed up a million dollars, proceeds of sales in lend-lease materials there. Not a single items of lend-lease today is transferred out of the hands of the British military without our consent.

"Of all things that engendered against British feeling in the Near East when I got there, the most troublesome was their handling of the lend-lease.

"The area was full of rumors, some of which are true."

Landis alleged last April that the "King of Egypt was prevented by British demand from changing the premier. The story was never let out. Six months later the King did change the premier and that time, there was no interference."

He said that Abyssinia had only a few dollars in the whole country. The British through Foreign Secretary Eden had gotten them to give up the dollars for sterling. He added: "We naturally went after the British to get these dollars back for the benefit of the American Abyssinian trade. The British then admitted that these dollar earnings are arising mostly out of the hides."

Hunger Riots in Paris

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Hunger riots have broken out in front of the Ministry of Supply in Paris, declared an official of that Ministry in an interview yesterday with the UP. The official said, "the food and fuel supply situation in France is desperate—it is worse than at the time of the German occupation."

Three P-51's Blasted

Domei

NANKING, February 23.—Four enemy P-51 planes penetrated into the skies over Nanking at 12:10 p.m. today but immediately took flight as the result of Japanese counterattacks. No damage was caused to our side.

It has been later ascertained that the Japanese Air Units shot down one and damaged two of the enemy raiders.

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Chiang Felicitates Stalin

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—General Chiang Kai-shek today sent a congratulatory message to Premier Josef Stalin on the 27th Anniversary of the establishment of the Red Army and predicted the collapse of the German National Socialist Party is now only a matter of days, according to a Chungking report. Chiang in his message said that the success of the war is due to the able leadership of Marshal Stalin and the gallantry of the Red Army which has won the deep admiration of the Chungking people.

NEW 'WORK OR FIGHT' BILL IS SENT TO U.S. SENATE

Approved by Military Affairs Committee; Controversy Looms on Penalty Clause

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 23.—The much discussed "Work or Fight" Bill was finally approved by the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee and forwarded to the Senate, where lively debates are expected, in view of its many controversial points, a Washington dispatch reports.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat of West Verginia, was one of the four who voted against the bill. Ironically, Kilgore had drafted most of its contents. This is taken to indicate the changes it has undergone.

Originally the bill was purported to give the War Manpower Commission the right to make surveys of war plants to find out which plants had insufficient workers, and which had too many. Workers were to be shifted accordingly. The new bill is said to be another story.

The new measure adds that if the War Manpower Commissions' instructions are not carried out, the violators are subject to one year's imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, or both. The point at issue is whether this penalty will be applied to workers as well as to employers. Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, who proposed the penalty clause, says that the penalty applies only to the employer; while Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, another of the bill's sponsors, says that the penalty applies equally to the workers.

The riddle, therefore, is that three of the senators who sponsored the bill, are taking contradictory stands: One voting against it, and the other two disagreeing; yet it goes to the Senate.

Plans Franco-British Treaty

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who is shortly visiting London to discuss the Crimean decisions with the British Parliament, is likely to conclude a new French-British Treaty, which will go far toward completing the system of European security on the lines of the recently signed Franco-Soviet Alliance and Mutual Aid, it was learned in Paris today.

Suzuki Leaving For Tokyo

Domei

SAIGON, February 23.—Consul General Rokuro Suzuki, Chief of the Economic Section of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here will shortly return to Tokyo to recuperate from a lingering illness.

Consul General Kanichiro Kubota, Chief of the Research Section of the Ambassadorial Office is expected to assume concurrently the post of Chief of the Economic Section which will be left vacant by Consul General Suzuki's departure.

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[illegible]JUSTMENT STUDIED OF SHANGHAI'S ECONOMY

[illegible] Aid by Japan Said of [illegible] Necessity to Mobilize Native Capital

"All-out aid by Japan is of urgent necessity in order to mobilize native capital in Shanghai on an appropriate scale," says a correspondent of the Tokyo Shimbun in a dispatch to that newspaper regarding the readjustment of Shanghai economic circles.

From a political standpoint, the construction of Greater East Asia depends on the success of Japanese military operations on the continent and the rivalry between the Nanking and Chungking governments to gain control over the Chinese people. It goes without saying that from an economic standpoint the conversion of raw materials of the continent into war potentiality and the reconstruction of China relies on the outcome of measures for production increase and stabilization of people's welfare. The political victory of the Nanking Government in this present war is dependent on overcoming various economic contradictions and difficulties. Therefore, the adjustment of Shanghai, the economic center, with the hinterland becomes an issue of a pressing nature.

Production increase is the first problem in this respect. The declining conditions in industrial circles in Central China after the China Incident were of a grave and serious nature. Last year's agricultural output was merely one-fourth of that of the normal year. Taking the year of 1936 as a standard, industrial production showed a decline of [illegible] per cent or less with the exception of the paper industry which was comparatively good. The problems confronting the industrial circles in Shanghai can be summed up in how the bottlenecks in securing materials and power can be solved.

In regard to raw materials, the supply to Shanghai from the hinterland has been rendered difficult. The problem of power is that of coal because electric power, the basic power for Shanghai and entire Central China, is all generated from coal. The greatest difficulty lies in transportation of coal from North China, the supply source of Central China. These two problems can only be solved with an intelligent aid on the side of Japan. It is because of this fact that Mayor Chou Fo-hai had stressed the importance of Japanese aid in his administrative speech. It is also because of this fact that discussions are currently going on between Japan and China regarding the new economic policy.

Second Problem

Mobilization and readjustment of capital is the second problem. Chinese banking houses, which had established a financial rule during the depression of 1935 and 1936 and which had developed into industrial capitalists collaborating with foreign capital, have been arranged into five large first-rate banking houses and six banking houses of secondary importance. The first-rate banking houses are:

(1) Sina banking house of 37 companies engaged in land, chemicals, spinning and weaving, printing and paper manufacturing and metal finished goods.

(2) Chiouan banking house of [illegible] companies engaged chiefly in the cotton spinning and weaving industry with a capital of 600,000,000 yuan.

(3) Yungan banking house of 14 companies engaged in land and insurance business with a capital of [illegible] yuan.

(4) Kuofa banking house of 23 companies dealing in silk weaving and provisions.

(5) Chungfa banking house of 20 companies dealing in chemicals and medicine.

(6) Chungfa banking house of 20 companies dealing in chemicals and medicine.

Following are the difficulties currently confronting these banking houses.

(1) The character of these banking houses is that of a gathering of widely different elements. The guidance and leadership of the leaders of the banking houses is not thoroughly propagated to the lower structure.

(2) The banking houses have stretched out their hands in all kinds of industries without any definite plans.

(3) The banking houses have grown up too fast and prematurely as banking houses.

These defects are especially striking among new banking houses. However, such institutions have already come up before a stonewall and have entered into a stage of adjustment and rearrangement. It can be said that Mayor Chou is able to carry out a new measure in this regard.

Good Combination

It is regarded that the Mayor's methods are elastic and supple in nature and that those of the chief secretary of the Municipal Government, Lo [illegible], are strong and brittle. This is due to the fact that Lo had formerly assisted Chou, was the former head of the [illegible] police against terrorists opposed to the Nanking Government, and [illegible] the wartime criminal law as the chief of the justice administrative department and had carried out a considerable martial administration as the governor of Anhwei Province. It is expected that the combination of Chou and Lo with their respective elastic and strong methods will accomplish considerable results in Shanghai.

Sincere and earnest efforts are promised in regard to curtailment of surplus and useless government officials and the betterment of their treatment, the evacuation of city people, impartial distribution of daily necessities and price restrictions. At the same time, it cannot be believed that the intelligence of Mayor Chou would commit any mistakes in inducing idle capital, which is currently puzzled for objects for investments, into appropriate fields of production. The mobilization of native capital centered around Shanghai will restore and strengthen the economy in Central China and this will become the key toward increasing and strengthening the fighting strength of Greater East Asia. Therefore, the problem of where the main points of the new economic policy toward China should be placed and to what extent aid should be given toward rearranging the economy of Shanghai is the problem of Japan herself rather than one of China.

SONOKO INOUE APPEARS WITH NIPPON SYMPHONY

All-Beethoven Program Given Under Baton of Shinichi Takata at Hibiya

The appearance of Miss Sonoko Inoue as the piano soloist proved the outstanding feature of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's 263rd subscription concert which was held three times, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

With an all-Beethoven program, the concert, being the orchestra's sixth periodical performance of the season 1944-1945, was the fourth event in the Beethoven Cycle which has been presented since autumn of last year. The selections included the Fidelio Overture; the Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, and the Second Symphony in D major. Shinichi Takata was the conductor.

Beethoven has thus been forming the mainstay in the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's symphonic repertory of the season, just as Beethoven has been constituting the backbone of all musical activity in this country ever since Japan established a concert life of her own. And the genuine popularity of Beethoven's music among local concert goers was most convincingly manifested by the ready response to this program which, comprised only, if the expression may be used, the "lesser" Beethoven work.

It is common knowledge among the music-minded that of Beethoven's symphonies, it is rather the odd-numbered opuses, in particular the Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth, which enjoy true popularity among the broad public. Again, it is generally ascepted that the C minor Piano Concerto does not compare in popular appeal with the far more brilliant E flat major Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor Concerto"), for instance. And also among the overtures, the "Fidelio" Overture occupies a relatively moderate position in the rank of popularity if compared with such standard pieces as "Egmont" or "Leonore No. 3".

It goes much to the credit of Japanese musical audiences that those distinctions between the more and the less "popular" Beethoven works are not given much attention here. At any rate, the attendance of this most recent program, on all three nights, and inspite of the recent circumstances which would seem to be none too encouraging for concert visits, was as brisk as ever, and the audience gave its undivided attention to all the selections, and its full and hearty approval to all the performances.

Particularly enthusiastic a response was called forth by Miss Sonoko Inoue's rendition of the Piano Concerto. This pianist, who is reputed to be at her very best rather in such virtuosic works as the Liszt and Thaikowski Concertos, revealed herself no less competent an interpretor of the more inward values of Beethoven's music.

The youthful conductor of the evening, Shinichi Takata, who is one of the youngest of Japanese orchestra leaders to have come to the fore in recent years, showed remarkable talent and qualifications for this most responsible of all musical tasks.

In addition to this all-Beethoven program, a Japanese work of recent composition, "Oi naru Isaoshi" (The Grand Merit), by Yuzuru Ike, was also played.

Obituary

Eiichiro Nakamura, 78, former member of the House of Peers, died at his home in Yoshida-mura, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, on Friday. He was a member of the House of Peers for 27 years. He was also president of the Shizuoka Bank and Chairman of the Central Association of the Tea Growers' Association.

INVASION OF JAPAN PROPER WOULD SEAL ENEMY'S FATE

Nation's Indomitable Fighting Spirit Mounts as War Situation Becomes Tense

The enemy will be digging its own grave by attempting an invasion of Japan Proper, in the opinion of Shiro Ozaki, noted writer, in the Tokyo Shimbun.

He bases this conclusion on his intimate knowledge of the spirit which is actuating the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, above all the officers and men in the raiding parties which are exacting heavy sacrifices from the enemy.

Mr. Ozaki was for a year with the Japanese Army in the Philippine campaign at the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia.

He writes:

When information reached them that the enemy had landed on Yiojima the 100,000,000 people suddenly became tense. But they did not lose their fighting spirit. There is a connection between the fact that they did not lose their fighting spirit and the fact that they were not flurried when carrier-borne planes raided the capital.

Fighting Spirit Bolstered

The very facts that enemy fighter planes attacked the capital and that the enemy had begun landing troops on an island 1,200 kilometers from Tokyo had the effect of stimulating further the already vigorous fighting spirit of the people. All of us perceived that the real fighting had yet to come. We recollect that resolute frame of mind in which we found ourselves at that time.

Hitherto we have talked of arming all of the 100,000,000 people. As I suspect, they were far removed from that state where the soul of each and every one was "armed and flaming." That attitude of the people that caused me to entertain suspicion is now at an end, as witness the fact that the words "behind the guns" have at length fallen into desuetude among us.

The enemy with its Grumman and B-29 planes could not crush the will to fight which is growing in strength in the people throughout the country. I am persuaded that the growth of the will to fight in the people will enable them to spring a great surprise on the enemy.

I believe in the fundamental spirit of the Japanese people which it was my lot to see in action with my own eyes while I was for a year with the Imperial Forces in the Philippines. I have faith in the real power of the Imperial Forces which have the solid backing of an entire nation of 100,000,000 people actuated by such a spirit.

Marks Yamashita Strategy

It is inconceivable that a country like ours where everything in being, even a plant or a tree is made to serve the state shall be defeated in a war. As I suspect, there are people, very few in number, who have misgivings about the war situation in the Philippines. But I have seen the mountains and rivers of the Philippines with my own eyes, and from this experience I can say that the raiding action which is a terror to the enemy marks the main Yamashita strategy.

There is a raiding action and there is another. The raiding action which is practised by the men under General Yamashita is quite a different thing from the raiding action which was resorted to by the Japanese on Omiyajima, Saipan and on Peliliu. This fact is in my mind when I say that the morale of the heroes of the Philippines must be higher today than it was before. Each raid made by the Japanese in the Philippines brings them nearer to the realization of their purpose in the present campaign.

To me those who are taking a superficial view of the war situation in the Philippines and who are tending to show themselves discouraged are ignorant of the fundamental character of the War of Greater East Asia. This war is not simply a war for the Philippines or Yiojima. It is throughout a war for Greater East Asia. I am tempted to say to those who have not the right conception of the war we are fighting, "Have you learnt what the multitudes of men on the continental front are?"

No Need to Worry

If the worst happens and if we are cut off from the Southern Regions, there will be no occasion for us to worry. I think we are justified in keeping the thought present in our minds at all times of the vast force of men, each brave enough to pit himself against numerous foes, fighting heroically with arms turned out by the arsenals operated by them in the very spot where they are fighting. Such are the Japanese in essence.

In the raiding parties which are organized by the Japanese in the Philippines are men who under indomitable General Yamashita are as loyal and brave as were Kusunoki Masashige, Kusunoki Masatsura, his son, Kimura Shigenari, and Goto Matabei. I should like to imagine that the spirit of the heroes who were in the raiding parties organized on Saipan and Omiyajima has flowered into the raiding parties which are exacting heavy sacrifices of blood from the enemy in the Philippines.

The mounting tension which is seen in the Philippine war situation is bound to react on the 100,000,000 people. I may depend upon it that before long the souls of the 100,000,000 will be lighted by the fire of patriotism which is burning in the hearts of the officers and men defending the Philippines.

I think I can understand the feelings of those of us who say that they are the last to go in fear of Grumman and B-29 planes. I should like to put the sentiment of these stout-hearted Japanese in the following terms:

"B-29's fly over us too high to enable us to tackle them directly.

"Grumman planes fly just over our heads, and when they are over us we inevitably enter into the spirit of the men fighting them from the ground.

"It is highly doubtful whether America and Britain are capable of carrying the war with such a nation through to its close. Depend upon it that they will have bitter experiences."

We invite the enemy to land on Japan Proper if it can do that. But victory will be ours as long as our souls are flaming with indomitable fighting spirit. We are sure of bringing it home to the enemy that even with what means it has at its command it cannot extinguish the flames which have been burning in our hearts for 3,000 years.

Yiojima Is Called Hell on Earth By U.S. Correspondent on Scene

Battle Is So Bitter That Nothing Heretofore Compares With It, American People Are Told by N.B.C. Broadcaster; Difficulties Recounted

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Yiojima is represented by Hud Satcher, war correspondent of the National Broadcasting Corporation, in his broadcast of February 22, as Hell Island. His broadcast was made from the flagship of Vice-Admiral Richmond Turner. Off the island, Satcher spoke graphically regarding the severity of the battle which is raging on the island between the Japanese and American forces.

The broadcast according to a New York dispatch, was, in effect, as follows:

"Yiojima is the scene of a battle which is so bitter that by its side any battle which has been known is nothing. The thought suggests itself to me that it would be to the point to rename the island Hell Island.

"From the very beginning the fighting was fierce, so fierce that it made my hair stand on end.

"The marine unit has been advancing by stages. "I was an eyewitness of Americans hiding in fox dens and taking their opportunity of getting out and crawling on all fours to engage in hand-to-hand fights with the Japanese. One certainly needs to make an extraordinary effort in order to fight in such a way.

"The cannonade of the Japanese Forces and the firing of guns from the American fleet continue all night. It is a veritable hell. If there is hell on earth, Yiojima is it.

"I was telling my audience before the commencement of the landing operations that they would be extremely hard to execute. Once they were started, it was found that they were far more difficult than they had been imagined to be. Everywhere there was a barrage fired from Japanese trench mortars and other guns.

"The Americans went wild with joy each time reinforcements arrived. They were relieved, when the ammunition they had so badly needed arrived.

"The need of the moment is to find ways and means of keeping the Americans on the island supplied with ammunition continuously.

"Everywhere on the beach of the island landing barges are found abandoned. I look in vain for a struggle which compares in any way with the battle of Yiojima."

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT FETES 3RD ANNIVERSARY

Ceremonies Held Observing Foundation Day; Resolves To Defend Outpost

Domei

HONGKONG, February 21.—Simple but impressive ceremonies were held here yesterday in observance of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Hongkong Government-General. The local populace took the occasion to reaffirm their determination to guard this outpost at all cost and participate in this war with increased vigor.

Meanwhile, the Government-General issued an official statement commending the local inhabitants for their cooperation during the past three years and reminding them that the hardest tasks lay ahead with the struggle mounting in intensity. The statement follows:

"Three years have passed since the Government-General of Hongkong was established. During this period, the work of administration was greatly facilitated by the willing cooperation of the people, which is also contributing greatly to ultimate victory in the current war.

"However, as the struggle is about to reach its climax with its final outcome hinging on whether or not we put forth every ounce of energy of which we are capable, it is obvious that we must work with renewed vigor and determination during the coming year.

"The fundamental policy of the local military administration is as it was originally proclaimed, namely, to endeavor toward the ultimate attainment of victory in the War of Greater East Asia, and to live up to the gracious Imperial favors. The importance of Hongkong with entire South China in the background, has immeasurably increased in all branches of activities. This critical juncture of the war does not tolerate Hongkong leading a parasitic existence by depending on external means of transportation to bring foreign supplies. We must utilize to the best advantage the abundant raw materials on the spot and thereby assist in the achievement of victory.

"There is no time like the present to boost our morale and thoroughly determine to win the struggle. This mutual faith in victory of both Japan and China as well as between Army and civil officers and the general population was also reiterated by the recent 86th session of the Imperial Diet recently held in Tokyo.

"Today, we in Hongkong take the occasion to reaffirm our unwavering faith in our victory. We, the Government-General of the Hongkong occupied area, in particular deem it our paramount duty to effect this triumph and are fully confident in our ability to assist in the early establishment of Greater East Asia. We wish to state here that all are directing our total energies in such a direction at this moment."

Mohammed's Birthday Feted

Attended by 150 Moslems of the Japan Mohammedan Association and the Tokyo Islam Society, a ceremony commemorating Mohammed's birthday was held at the Mosque at Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, at noon on Saturday. Following the rites, a tea party was held at the lecture hall of the national school attached to the Mosque, attended by Lieutenant General Nobutaka Shioden and officials concerned of the War, Navy, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries and the Foreign Office.

Kurogane Made Secretary

Yasutomi Kurogane, permanent secretary of the Finance Ministry, has been appointed private secretary to Juichi Tsushima, new Finance Minister, it was announced on February 24.

SPECIAL ATTACK FLIERS HAPPY ON FINAL TAKE-OFF

War Correspondent Gives Vivid Picture of Departure of 2nd Mitate Unit

By T. TOGO

Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE OF THE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS OF THE NAVY.—Ready and happy to give their young lives for their Fatherland, the members of the Second Mitate Special Attack Corps of the Navy, spent their last night on February 18 calmly and quietly. Some wrote poems while others listened to the sweet strains of a flute. On the morning of February 21, with everything ready, the warriors of the air took to the air on their specific mission of ramming the enemy warships which had appeared near Yiojima Island.

On the night of February 18, when I went into the officers' room, Lieutenant M. was sitting by a hibachi. He looked intelligent and kind. Before taking off, he is reported to have written a poem expressing his readiness to follow in the footsteps of others who had laid down their lives for the cause of the nation. Sublieutenant S. who was a graduate of the Normal School in Okayama was quietly playing on his flute, probably for the last time.

Sub-Lieutenant S. then calmly said, "I have always felt that I have been wasting my time as though waiting for old age. However, having been chosen as a member of the Special Attack Corps, I have come to realize a way to live through death. I have heard that the time required for ramming our planes against enemy vessels is but an instant. Till that very moment, I want to be steady and calm. I feel I am confident that I will be able to carry out a ramming attack."

Gives Instructions

At 9 a.m. on February 19, a naming ceremony was to take place. All except Commander M. were at the designated place. No shadow of anxiety or worry was visible among the warriors. Meanwhile, Commander M. appeared, looked around and ordered his subordinates to stand in two lines, and then standing on the platform gave necessary instructions. The naming ceremony started, in the meantime, the Supreme Commander officiating.

At last the time for the take-off came. It was nearly 7:30 a.m. on February 21. Everyone who was not on duty just then was told to see their comrades off. All the planes with either torpedoes or bombs tucked under their wings, were ready. The last instruction encouraging the warriors to be cautious and daring was given by the Commander who at the same time expressed his firm confidence in their success. Commander M. then issued an order for the final take-off when he boarded the first plane. Many of the men came over to me to shake hands. I wanted to say some farewell words, but feeling a lump in my throat I could not utter a word.

All the planes appeared over the runway one after another. Those aboard the machines eagerly waved their hands while the remaining ones silently responded to their comrades. The early dawn broke, and the skies were clear and glittering silvery. The plane manned by Commander M. glided over the runway first followed by his subordinates close in his wake.

Home Office Shifts

Muneo Monto, Chief of the Police Department of the Ibaraki Prefectural Government, has been appointed Chief of the Police Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, relieving Kenji Omori, secretary of the Air Defense Headquarters, of his concurrent post, it was announced on Saturday. Kiyoshi Morimoto, secretary of the Air Defense Headquarters, has been named sectional chief of the Police Department of the Kyoto Prefectural Government.

CHUNGKING SENDS TROOPS TO SOUTHWEST PROVINCES

Aim Is to Cooperate With Yanks Who May Try to Land on China Coast

By T. TOKUNI

Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, February 22.—The blows inflicted on the Chungking forces in the Hunan-Kwangsi operations have been so heavy that it will take the enemy forces over one year to recover their strength, but despite that fact Chungking has started to concentrate troops in the southwestern provinces, especially in certain parts of Kwangsi Province, with the intention to cooperate with the American forces that may attempt a landing on the China coast.

Chungking has been forced against its will to make immense sacrifices under American direction. In the area under Tang En-pai, 26 divisions are said to be stationed, but these troops have been brought together only after great difficulties. Thirteen crack divisions have been sent by Chungking into the southwestern area round Kweiyang from the Sixth War Zone, a move rather dangerous to Chungking, for its position in that war zone has now been greatly weakened.

The forces in the area under Tang En-pai are said to comprise three army corps which are composed of artillery, infantry, mechanized and tank forces, and include a part of the Americanized Chungking troops who had fought in Burma under the command of Tu Yu-ming. The main part of the Chungking forces in Burma is also being withdrawn from that region to be concentrated in the Kweiyang area.

On the other hand, the Chungking forces in the Fourth War Zone have been greatly weakened as the result of the annihilating blow inflicted by Japanese Forces in the Kweilin-Liuchow battle. The blow was so severe that Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the zone, fled into a northwestern district of Kwangsi Province. But now attempts are being made, it is reported, to reconstruct the forces in the Fourth War Zone by bringing together remnants of forces from various quarters.

The military independence of Chungking is now endangered by the establishment of an liaison organization between Chungking and the United States, and all indications point to the fact that Chungking will still have to make supreme sacrifices for the interests of America.

Killed in Action

Rear Admiral Enpei Shikaoka was killed in action, it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station on February 24. He was a native of Fukushima Prefecture.

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De Gaulle's Refusal

With Charles de Gaulle's haughty refusal of Franklin Roosevelt's request for a meeting at Algiers, a new deterioration has set in to the relations between the United States and France. As reasons for his refusal to meet the American President, De Gaulle asserted firstly, that he was too busy with domestic political affairs to leave Paris, and secondly, that since he was not invited to the Crimea Conference, which would presumably be the subject of the meeting, he did not feel well enough informed to make the meeting worth while. Clearly, De Gaulle was expressing his deep dissatisfaction at not having been invited to the conference despite his evident desire to have been invited. Roosevelt therefore has sustained a resounding slap in the face from De Gaulle.

By being bluntly refused by De Gaulle, Roosevelt has clearly sustained injury to his self-conceit. According to an Algiers dispatch, Roosevelt, his countenance distorted by overpowering displeasure, spat out, "It has come about that various questions, which are of great importance to both America and France and have close bearing on the mutual interests of the two countries are held in abeyance." These words obviously contain the threat that France's interests would be harmed unless De Gaulle should reconsider and decide to meet Roosevelt.

But there are several reasons as to why Roosevelt should be given a slap in the face by De Gaulle. Firstly, France was not invited to the Crimea Conference. Secondly, France is still being treated as an "occupied" country and actually not as a "Great Power." Thirdly, despite repeated French requests for assistance and relief, the Americans have taken no efficacious measures for such assistance or relief. Fourthly, France resents America's obvious ambitions to acquire New Caledonia and the other French possessions in the South Pacific. Fifthly, Roosevelt has always regarded De Gaulle with disfavor since the latter's Algiers days and has always treated him coldly. And sixthly, Roosevelt made the mistake of presumptuously summoning a man who has concluded a treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union and who regards himself as the head of a great state in Europe.

Reuter's Paris correspondent has declared that the attitude of Roosevelt upon meeting De Gaulle's rebuff showed that he did not understand French feelings today and also that he was ignorant of diplomatic technique. Certainly, De Gaulle's rebuff constitutes a diplomatic defeat for the American President. American press agencies have described De Gaulle's attitude as "arrogant," but before passing judgment on De Gaulle's attitude they would do well to recall what America has done to France. America actually has thrown France into the pit of chaos and starvation. Calling itself the "liberator" of France, actually it is acting as the conqueror of the country. That America should bring upon itself the enmity of France is therefore only natural.

America apparently intends to have France act as one of the [illegible] nations in the coming San Francisco conference, but the French already know that it is the American way to treat them as a [illegible] only when something is to be gained by doing so. Such an [illegible] attitude will hereafter [illegible] the trend of France to [illegible] to the Soviet Union. [illegible] is because the Soviet Union already stands powerfully beside France that De Gaulle felt strong enough to deal a smart slap in the face to Franklin Roosevelt.

America's Abandonment of The Hands-Off Policy

That the United States has irrevocably embarked on the policy of active intervention in world affairs is now a confirmed fact. No less a journal than the New York Times was authority for this view when it declared in its editorial on February 18 that today "the American Government, irrespective of any future peace treaty, has abandoned the 'hands-off' policy which it pursued ever since the last war and which found its most recent expression in Secretary of State Stettinius' 'hands-off' declaration regarding Italy and Greece."

This is not a view which is shared by only a small section of the American public. Millions of Americans, both Democrats and Republicans, believe today that it is their mission to bring the world under their "benign" control. A recent Gallup Poll, for instance, revealed that a preponderant section of the American people as early as the war's outbreak had favored their country's participation in a postwar international peace machinery—in other words, the adoption of the policy of active intervention.

What form this policy of active interference in international affairs will take has been clarified on a number of occasions by high-ranking American officials. Members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet have made no bones about the fact that the United States in the future intends to carry out her world policies with brute force. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in his annual report to President Roosevelt on February 20, for instance, advocated the construction of an American naval force which will be capable of dominating all the seas of the world as a means of guaranteeing American domination of the world. Other American leaders have proposed at one time or another the retention in the postwar period of the air bases which have been built by the United States during the present war in various parts of the globe. Still others have advocated the seizure of strategic islands in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. In other words, what these leaders seek is the abandonment of all diplomatic restraint in the pursuit of their arrogant ambition for world mastery, the substitution of armed diplomacy for "Dollar Diplomacy", the mailed fist for velvet gloves.

That there can be no real freedom for the peoples of the world in an international system such as that envisaged by the United States there can be no question. To usher in the millennium of true peace and happiness, there must be mutual respect for the rights of all nations as well as international law. It is from such a firm conviction that Japan and her allied nations are resolutely waging the present war, for at no time has humanity been faced with greater danger than now of eternal enslavement by a power-crazed nation.

A Year Ago Today

February 25, 1944

President Jose P. Laurel signed two bills affecting aliens residing in the Philippines. The first bill prohibits aliens from acquiring private non-agricultural lands, buildings or leasehold rights thereon, unless authorized by the Chief Executive. The second bill provides for the internment of aliens, who commit acts inimical to peace, security and interest of the Republic of the Philippines.

* * *

A dispatch from Buenos Aires said that Vice-President Edelmiro Farrel assumed full presidential authority in Argentina. The report said that he would hold the post only temporarily while President General Pedro Ramirez recovers from his illness.

* * *

Units of the American 8th air force carried out raids on Regensburg, Stuttgart, and Southern Germany, a London dispatch quoted the announcement made by the American air force.

* * *

The British lost 35 bombers during their raid on Schweinfurt, while the U.S. 8th air force suffered a loss of 49 bombers and 10 fighters in their raids on Schweinfurt and Gotha, or a total of 94 planes, it was admitted by the British Air Ministry, according to a London dispatch.

U.S. BUSINESS IN 1944

War Brings New Role for Machines

IV

If government responsibility means stabilization of high business volume by control of war volume of spending and other general measures and does not dictate how men shall earn their living, it would be a capitalistic blissing.

As yet pro-opponents and opponents of the four plans that 1944 brought forth have not shown this distinction sharp.

Most of the opponents assume the former; most of the pro-opponents assume the latter.

If the United States accepts the idea—as it seems likely sooner or later—it will doubtless do soon in the second assumption. It will then find out whether the means adopted under that assumption, one—are what they seem to be, two—can produce the desired result.

All these discussions, plans and proposals that characterized 1944 made one assumption unavoidable in all planning—that the basic element constituting the economic world would not change.

But the way of man with many changes from the generation to generation, and the way of men with machine changes sometimes overnight.

The war was bringing forward as new generation of men, and with them almost a new role of machines.

This new world of machines, which may well play a key part in furnishing some of the millions of postwar jobs needed, is by necessity a young man's world.

In electronics, synthetic rubber, aviation gas, etc., young men were in at the start. By the time the work was proven, it was too late for the older men to catch up. Company after company, toting up the average age of its new experts found it as low as 25.

Probably 50 per cent of the engineers and chemists in the synthetic rubber industry are under 26. Some 70 per cent of all chemical engineers in the industry are under 22.

A Young Man's War

Thus in 1944, the war had turned into a young man's war on the production front just as it had turned into a young man's war on the battle front.

The army reported that 15,000 majors were under 30. But none of these men, in industry or services, had yet time to think out, much less plot out, the kind of a world they were fighting to create.

The sort of economy these young men would make in the United States could be only a matter of conjecture, even to them.

What for instance would be the attitude toward the unions of young industrialist who never in his life had been in the plant without the unions? Certainly, it would not be the same as that of Swell Avery.

What would be the attitude toward wage rates of a man who never knew the hourly rate below $19.00, who couldn't remember that 25 cents an hour was once the standard pay in the good old days? What would be their attitude toward taxes when they had known only heavy ones, or toward national debt (at $230,000,000), when they could hardly remember that economists had asked when it first reached $50,000,000,000?

What would be their attitude toward foreign trade and the investment of man who had come to regard the Delhi-Cairo, Dakar, Brazil-Miami run as a glorified ride to the suburbs?

Their attitude was unpredictable. But a year had brought forth visions of the economic break of the United States—and the world—which was as new as anything which they were encountering.

The biggest question about this future economy concerned contribute still to be made by the men who were fighting to make any plans possible.

Until this was known, prospects opened by 1944 would not be plumbed. The great hope was that the young man's war would usher in a young man's peace.

(End)

Helpful Advice

A budding soprano making her first public appearance, apologized for having a bad cold and then started her song. She trilled bravely: "I will hang my heart on a weeping willow tree-e-e. I will hang my heart on a weeping willow tree-e-e. I will hang my heart on a weeping willow tree-e-e." But each time she broke on the high note. Finally a heartless wretch in the gallery piped: "Better try hanging it on a lower branch."

Free and Easy

"I admired that last piece you played, professor. It had a sort of wild freedom about it, you know—a sort of get up and go that just suited me. Was it a composition of your own?"

"Madam," responded the eminent musician. "I was putting a new E string on my violin."

U.S. ECONOMY: A SELF-CONTRADICTION

America Is Today Pursuing Policy Enunciated and Carried Out by Britain in Nineteenth Century

By KAORU HARA

IV

There is no doubt that aircraft and oil will rule the postwar world. It is not, therefore, without reason that America is now leaving no stone unturned to monopolize the oil resources, and to obstruct the Soviet Union, a potential rival in the future, from acquiring oil interests in North Iran. Besides trying to monopolize oil, she is contriving to set up a structure for the international distribution of oil which will enable her to enforce economic sanctions whenever and wherever she deems it necessary. As the first step in this direction, she called an oil conference and concluded an oil agreement with Britain. This pact apparently is a nucleus which she intends gradually to enlarge into a comprehensive international agreement by bringing other oil-producing and oil-consuming countries within it.

The United States declares that the main object of this oil agreement is to enable all countries to purchase oil on equal terms at equitable prices and to realize thereby the principle of "freedom to the access of raw materials," a principle which is stressed in the Atlantic Charter as one important factor in peace. There is nevertheless no manner of doubt that her true intention is to establish economic sanctions. Her oil agreement clearly states that peace-loving countries only should be free to purchase oil. The "freedom to the access of raw materials," together with the "freedom of access to markets" constitute the basic principles of a peaceful economic order, but the fundamental cause of the present war is due to the fact that America and Britain destroyed freedom of markets by preferential duties or high tariffs and denied to the Axis countries free access to raw materials. Under the economic order of free competition which America envisages, the principle of freedom of access to natural resources can easily be realized if the countries with plentiful resources refrain either from imposing export duties on their exports or from forming monopolistic organizations like cartels for raw materials and desist from all measures to prohibit or restrict exports. There is no warrant whatever for establishing a centralized system for the control of distribution such as is provided for in the oil agreement. Behind the elaboration of such a complex international structure lies America's ambition to gain a predominant position, politically and strategically by utilizing her situation as a "have" country so that she can dictate to all the countries of the world. The fact that the League Covenant drafted by the Americans contained a provision concerning economic sanctions, that, prior to her entry into the war, America stopped supplies to the Axis Powers and froze Axis assets and that, after her entry, she enforced similar sanctions against Argentina indicates the existence in that country of the deep-seated idea of utilizing her vast resources for the furtherance of her self-seeking policy.

Will Be Political Commodities

This idea found concrete expression in the Anglo-American Oil Agreement, and it will surely be embodied hereafter in regard to many other strategic materials also. In such as event, these resources will cease to be economic commodities and will, instead, acquire the nature of political commodities. America's motives in claiming the freedom of exploiting the colonial resources, in striving after concessions in the Middle East and in demanding the cession of strategic bases or other rights and interests from her debtor countries thus become very clear.

The freedom of access to raw materials would, needless to say, be impossible should America monopolize the important resources of the world. The rule laid down in the Anglo-American Oil Agreement that oil should be made available to peace-loving countries only means, in effect, that those who are willing to carry out America's biddings only can purchase oil. Under such an arrangement, the small countries of the world will be entirely at her mercy. True freedom and independence will then disappear from the world and none but the big Powers possessing large resources will be able to claim an equality of voice with America. It is natural enough, therefore, that the Soviet Union has lately been evincing great enthusiasm over the acquisition of new resources.

There is another point deserving even more serious attention. The countries poor in resources would, in such circumstances, be left with no alternative but to purchase materials with foreign currencies, and their economic progress would depend solely on the degree of their access to the markets, that is, the size of their foreign trade. But as the intrusion of American capitalism into foreign markets would surely press hard on the trade of small countries, the freedom of access to raw materials enunciated in the Atlantic Charter would lose all its practical significance and America's foreign policy professedly based on freedom, independence and equality would prove to be a mere camouflage for her ambitious design to dominate the world.

Would Remove Barriers

America is thus attempting to establish international rules for regulating the economic activities of all nations by creating an international economic order, in conjunction with a political structure safeguarding permanent international peace. To this end, she is holding conferences with Britain and other anti-Axis countries in an attempt to harmonize her economic interests with those of these countries. The main point of the American claims revealed in the Atlantic Charter, the 17 Points and various postwar plans and discussions is to secure the freedom of the world's economic structure. Her main purpose is to remove all artificial restrictions on the automatic working of economy. The monetary plan decided upon at the Bretton Woods Conference, for instance, aims to abolish exchange control, bilateral settlement and optional exchange depreciation, to establish the free system of payments, to stabilize the currencies of all countries by basing them on gold, and to create for these purposes the Fund through which to promote equilibrium in the international accounts. Regarding trade, no definite proposals have yet been brought forward, but America's object is presumably to promote the free interchange of materials by doing away with artificial means of regulation such as the quota and the compensation systems, by bringing about a general reduction of tariffs and by establishing the principle of equality of treatment. So far as the problem of international aviation is concerned, no agreement has been reached due to a sharp conflict of views between America and Britain, but America has been firm in her support of free competition and the freedom of the air. Moreover, America demands the liquidation of international cartels which are designed to divide and monopolize the markets, while in regard to colonies, she has taken the stand that the mother country must not monopolize the markets of its colonies. All in the name of freedom to the access of trade markets and resources of the world.

U.S. Line of Thinking

Theoretically, these American assertions are based on international liberalism. Her line of thinking is that since the present-day technique has been sufficiently advanced to ensure high standards of living for all nations of the world, it is desirable that world economy should be organized on peaceful and international lines. On the other hand, she thinks that all countries are, from their nationalistic point of view, preventing a smooth economic interchange by interfering in economic matters and closing their doors, thereby hindering the promotion of economic welfare and aggravating economic instability and political confusion. It, therefore, behooves all countries to amend their present course and direct earnest attention toward facilitating the automatic working of economy which tends to expand internationally while bringing economic welfare to their respective nations. To this end, she avers, they should abandon their nationalistic exclusionist policy and formulate their economic policy on the basis of economic freedom and the Open Door. Now, this way of thinking demands that all countries give up all artificial means of regulating their industry and trade so as to leave their economy to the originality and activity of individuals and so as to promote both the specialization of their industry and the exchange of products and services, that is, the international division of work and the increase of trade. And as the necessary prerequisite for all this, the United States demands free competition. It is presumably with an eye to such a state of affairs that America stresses free access to natural resources and markets in the Atlantic Charter and talks of the efficient and complete utilization of resources.

However, such a way of thinking is not one of any sudden growth or one peculiar to America. In fact, it is the idea which Britain enunciated and carried out in the nineteenth century and so built up her mighty strength and wealth. Nobody denies that it has a good ground to stand upon, but it is open to grave doubt whether the world structure it envisages can be realized so easily in the existing circumstances. The prospect of its realization is unfortunately very slender for the following reasons.

(To Be Continued)

OIL SUPPLY FOR JAPAN

Japanese Ingenuity Solves Needs Of Nation in War

By YUTAKA KANBARA
Educational Vice-Director of the Imperial Oil Co.

No matter what severe battles may take place or how critical the war situation may become in the future, Japan will positively emerge victorious in the current War of Greater East Asia. This is the unshakable belief of every Japanese subject, and not wishful thinking.

The enemies, Britain and America believed that Japan's greatest problem is petroleum and, therefore, they believed that by depriving Japan of her oil supply Japan could be subdued without fighting. Even if Japan resorted to arms, they felt that they could defeat her because, according to their deductions, Japan would be thoroughly weakened by the petroleum pressure which had been unscrupulously exerted upon her by their long-planned and long-enforced oil curtailment campaign. But contrary to their calculations, Japan now holds an absolute unconquerable position from the standpoint of her oil supply. Japan will triumph in the oil warfare.

In the November 20, 1941 note, it will be recalled Japan tried in vain to ease the tense situation between Japan and America by proposing the following plan: "The Japanese Government, with a view to doing its utmost for averting a crisis in Japanese-American relations, submitted still another proposal in order to arrive at an equitable solution of the more essential and urgent questions, which, simplifying its previous proposal, stipulated the following points:

1. Both governments shall co-operate with a view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of those goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.

2. Both governments mutually undertake to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets. The Government of the United States shall supply Japan the required quantity of oil."

Nippon's Oil Success

This sincere attitude of Japan was ruthlessly double-crossed by the note of Cordell Hull dated November 26, 1941, which was tantamount to an ultimatum.

The course that the enemy pursued in trying to strangle Japan by closing oil exports to her was minutely recorded in the article entitled "The True Story of the Anglo-American Challenge." It will thus not be necessary to repeat it here. It will suffice to state, however, that even when she is hit at her supposedly weakest spot, Japan is still unbeatable. At present, the oil supply of the Southern Regions constitutes the greatest source of Japan's invincible power as far as oil warfare is concerned.

Our leaders have repeatedly told the people that the acquisition, and the development of the Southern Regions' oil resources have attained remarkable progress so far and the reports from the spot also endorse this fact. Of course, some may be inclined to make certain allowances in these reports. They may claim that the reports are too brief or that they are evading the truth because of the need for military secrecy or further that due to the increased production of oil in Japan Proper and also due to the great stress laid upon the value of artificial oil and the restoration in the consumption of oil, the supply of the Southern Regions' oil alone cannot wholly solve the present existing problems. But these statements are fully unwarranted.

As far as the oil issue is concerned we should not allow ourselves a moment's peace of mind; we must use every minute of our time and our utmost efforts in our fight for oil. It is not because the oil enterprise in the Southern Regions did not progress as smoothly as predicted. On the contrary, the endeavor was a huge success but at the same time we must always be alert, we must not be satisfied and content.

Problems and Determination

The present war situation allows no time for day-dreaming. However, the current situation of the Pacific War does not lessen the glory of the Pearl Harbor, the great task of the immortal war-gods, and the instantaneous sinking of the British man-of-war, Prince of Wales, and consequently Japan's ultimate victory of the War of Greater East Asia. This conviction holds true for the Southern Regions' oil issue also.

The daily papers profusely report that the enemy's present campaigns are aimed to cut off the Southern oil supply from Japan Proper. It is also often reported that due to submarine and other warfare a certain amount of interference in the oil transportation has been effected. But after all, this is war, and naturally we must always expect attacks from the enemy. But in a large-scale war such as is undertaken by the world's greatest Powers, Japan, America and Britain, we cannot even conceive that one nation can be subdued by just one of the numerous military tactics—the transport guerrilla war—nor is it possible that the nation will hold up its hands and do nothing about it. To counteract the enemy's guerrilla warfare tactics there are many plans and new ideas to solve the transportation problem of oil from the South, and as the future is very bright and highly promising we should have very optimistic views of the whole situation.

Enterprises Launched

One of the factors which America grossly miscalculated was the enormous amount of oil which was stored up by the authorities, chiefly for military use. In one sense, America who was blessed with an over-supply of oil and used it cheaper than water, could not possibly stretch her imagination to the thriftiness of a nation which was not so fortunate and which treasured every drop of imported oil, used it most frugally and by using it only for absolute necessity saved the rest for emergencies.

In Japan Proper the national oil refining industry is going strong and the consolidated interests of Japan and Manchoukuo have a plan in the artificial oil manufacturing industry which has been already put into effect. Moreover, both natural oil refining and the artificial oil manufacturing industries have all the earmarks of a bright outlook in the future and as the military authorities as well as all concerned are pouring forth every available effort and all resources to make the huge undertaking a successful venture we should expect a remarkable reward in the rear future.

On top of all this the consumption of oil is under strict regulation. Regarding this point, our foes, Britain and America, especially the latter, who based their daily living and production upon the unrestricted consumption of gasoline and oil were only able to imagine the destructive phase in Japan's restricted consumption of oil and could not see the virtues of the true workings and purpose of such a restriction. This also was one of the miscalculations of our enemies.

Nippon's Engineering Skill

Another factor which fooled Britain and America regarding the oil power of Japan was the modern technical skill of our petroleum engineering. The enemy had so much confidence in his superior oil producing power that he did not realize that this lopsided confidence led him to an over-exaggerated state of feeling of his superiority, and this inferiority of oil power of ours inspired the Japanese oil engineers to greater efforts to overcome the curtailed oil shipment to Japan. The Japanese are very handy at many things and, therefore, applying their ingenuity to the Western oil engineering technique, which they studied abroad and brought to Japan, it is not at all impossible not only to catch up with but even to surpass the enemy's technique.

The enemy further believed that the quality of the aviation octane gasoline and lubricating oil in Japan might lower the fighting potential of Japan. But as a matter of fact, this is no concern of the mighty Imperial air arm at all, for the past achievements have proved beyond doubt that the dauntless Imperial Air Force is annihilating the American and British navy, army and air force everywhere.

Again, the enemy seems to think that the quality of the octane gasoline makes a vast difference in the speed of the planes, but this too can be overcome by the superior engineering skill of the Japanese manufacturers of planes, and even if the speed is sacrificed somewhat by the grade of the octane gasoline the battlefield does not always run in a straight course like a race track and, therefore, speed alone does not necessarily decide the outcome of a decisive battle.

The foregone analysis, though brief, shows that Japan is, and always will be, invincible in the oil-field. The important point, however, is to convert this inexhaustible and invincible oil power to victory power of this war—in other words, to win this war by the power of oil.

Alibi

A small boy arrived at the box office of the cinema in the middle of the afternoon and asked for a seat.

The box office manager, very surprised to see the lad there at a time when he should have been studying arithmetic or something asked him:

"Why aren't you at school?"

The boy smiled broadly:

"That's all right," he replied. "I've got measles."

Fair Warning

Hubby: "I have tickets for the theater."

Wife: "Fine. I'll start dressing at once!"

Hubby: "Yes, do. The tickets are for tomorrow night."

His View

Boss: "Duty comes before pleasure."

Clerk: "Yes, but only in a dictionary."

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, February 24

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—By now it has become evident that the enemy is intending to strike directly against Japan Proper and his fighting will cannot be slighted. Accordingly, it is certain that hereafter the air raids on Japan will become intensified, and along with this, a part of the mainland may also be devastated. The daily life may become ever more stringent, and probably hardships and privations are ahead of us. Thus, we are facing a trial of unprecedented greatness.

However, we will overcome this trial. Our determination to fight to the end will never relax. That the mainland has been turned into a field of battle, is just a matter of course in a war; and had there not been our victories in the early stages of fighting, a situation like that of today might have come already three years ago. We will not waver because the flames of war are about to reach our mainland. What sort of inordinate intentions the enemy is entertaining in regard to our country and our people should be obvious from the plan for the disposal of Japan as propagated by the enemy. Never will we permit the enemy to carry out his inordinate ambition.

The situation as described demands from us today a still greater resolve and determination. What, however, requires particular caution is the enemy's propaganda aimed at undermining the fighting will of the people. With the war situation becoming more intensified, we shall hereafter see and hear something of the miseries of war. Family estates handed down from generation to generation may be burnt; and we may see people who are dear to us being struck down by enemy bullets.

In facing such a situation, some people who still cannot liquidate the idea that the war is being fought abroad and that the home front is separated from the fighting lines, may at times lose heart. But we must bear in mind that this sort of thing is just what the enemy is scheming for, and therefore we must keep on guard.

What deserves attention in this connection is the speech made by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on February 18. He warned that "though peace would be based on unconditional surrender, yet what the Japanese and German peoples will have to stand for after the war will be nothing compared with the sufferings and hardships they will have to undergo in the course of this year in case they do not surrender." As if to soften this, Churchill said that America and Britain would not be guilty of stamping out a nation or of slaughtering a race of people.

It is evident that this is a trick intended to break the fighting will of the people of Japan and Germany, and what would be the result if we were to accept such honeyed words has been revealed already by the Italian precedent. For us, just contrary to Churchill's words, no matter how great the hardships caused by the continuation of the war may be, they don't count at all compared with the misfortune and misery that would befall us if we were ever to surrender to the enemy. Churchill says in beautiful phrases that the Anglo-Americans are a people who "deeply believe in the construction of a system of peace, freedom, justice, and law, out of the sanguinary chaos and strife of today." But what is their true nature? The wanton slaughtering of non-combatants, attacks on hospital ships, destruction of churches and other cultural edifices.

Of course, we shall not be deceived by such transparent words. But in response to the changing war situation, the enemy's propaganda tricks will become ever more clever, and we should be fully on guard against his plots. While strengthening our determination resolutely to crush the enemy's armed strength, we also must blast enemy's propaganda offensive. Prosecution of the war is the only road for us to take.

Wanderlust

The new farm hand was ploughing and the farmer told him to keep his eyes fixed on some prominent object at a distance that would act as a guide. Returning later, the farmer found that the plough had been travelling all over the field.

"What on earth are you doing?" he asked. "I did just what you told me sir. I worked straight for that cow in the next field, but it wouldn't stand still."

Misunderstanding

Girl (shopping): "Where can I get some silk covering for my settee?"

Floor-Walker: "Next aisle and to your left for the lingerie department, miss."

Tom-Toms

Messages can be sent 1,000 miles in a little over an hour by African tom-toms. The sound waves from these drums travel over 1,000 feet a second or 21 miles in about a minute and a half.